

J. H. Wright

"I know that my Redeemer liveth"
(Messiah)

Handel—
arranged for the
Harp
by
J. H. Wright.

"I Know that my Redeemer liveth."

Larghetto $\text{F}\flat$ $\frac{3}{4}$

This is a handwritten musical score for the hymn "I Know that my Redeemer liveth." The score is written on six systems of five staves each. The first system includes a tempo marking "Larghetto" and a key signature of one flat (F major or D minor) with a 3/4 time signature. The notation is in a cursive, handwritten style. The first staff of each system appears to be for a vocal part, while the subsequent four staves are for a piano accompaniment. The piano part features various musical notations including chords, single notes, and rests. There are several dynamic markings such as "f" (forte), "p" (piano), and "pp" (pianissimo) scattered throughout the score. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

This image shows a handwritten musical score on six systems of staves. The notation is in a historical style, featuring various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system includes a *p* marking. The second system has a *cres* marking. The third system features *dim* and *for* markings. The fourth system includes a *Dim* marking. The fifth system has a *for* marking. The sixth system has a *for* marking. The notation is dense and includes many slurs and ties.

Handwritten musical score on six systems of staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures (one sharp), and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

Key markings and dynamics include:

- N* (likely *Nota* or *Nuovo*)
- cres* (crescendo)
- dim* (diminuendo)
- mol* (molto)
- sal* (likely *salto*)

The score is organized into six systems, each consisting of two staves. The notation is dense and expressive, characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation.

3 *Dolce* *tr.*

12

for

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The score is organized into six systems, each consisting of two staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Key features of the notation include:

- Dynamic markings: *res*, *mf*, *f*, *p*, *sfz*, *ff*.
- Articulation: Slurs, accents, and phrasing marks.
- Rehearsal marks: Double bar lines with repeat signs.

The handwriting is in a cursive style, typical of 18th or 19th-century musical manuscripts.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p.* (piano) and *f.* (forte). The score is written in a historical style, possibly from the 18th or 19th century.

The first system consists of two staves. The second system has three staves. The third system has four staves. The fourth system has three staves. The fifth system has four staves. The sixth system has two staves.

Key features of the notation include:

- Use of slurs and ties to connect notes across measures.
- Presence of dynamic markings: *p.* (piano) and *f.* (forte).
- Various note values, including minims, crotchets, and quavers.
- Use of brackets and parentheses to group notes or measures.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

Key markings and annotations include:

- Adagio* (written in the upper right section)
- A Tempo* (written in the middle left section)
- for* (written below the first staff of the middle section)
- res* (written above the first staff of the bottom section)
- res* (written above the first staff of the top section)

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte).